Attractive Windows

They mirror our greater showings within. Some tell of special values, others give a first glimpse of new styles, still others appeal to one's sense of the beautiful only. To-day's displays include: An exhibit of handsome

Winter Coats. Choice patterns of Oriental

Cashmere. A number of pretty pictures and some select bric-a-brac. A window full of Novelty

Silks at a dollar. These silks at a dollar a yard are a much complimented feature of our fall showing. The styles are most fashionible, and many of the qualities not to be had elsewhere for less than \$1.25 a yard. Among these latter are:

Ombre striped taffeta, with rope cords; Louisine silks, in rich colorings, with white lace stripes; slik-faced velvet, in orduroy effects; Armure Brilliants, in black, and many white and black striped Louisines-all at a dollar a yard.



THE H. LIEBER COMPANY. 24 West Washington Street.

BUSY FOR TWO DAYS WITH THE INDIANA FLORAL FESTIVAL.

Exhibits Will Arrive To-Day-The Opening To-Morrow Night-Additional Exhibitors Ask for Space.

Twelve or fifteen florists and decorators two days preparing for the Indiana floral | to it. The great crisis of 1861 is still fresh the week. While the general scheme of | for the whole Nation, and still more for the decorations has about been completed, there | cause of human liberty, Morton was in the Secretary W. G. Bertermann says every time for the opening. Electricians will be busy to-day locating several hundred extra lights about the balconies, on the stage arrive this morning. The decorators have and placed in position as fast as they come. Secretary Bertermann thinks he much like a flower garden as possible. The arrangement of the exhibits.

The flower show will open at 8 o'clock to-morrow night with a blare of trumpets, a flood of light and an orchestra concert, when Herman Bellstedt, of Cincinnati, will A. E. Haugh, of Anderson, president of the Florists' Association of Indiana, will speak. The women who attend the festival on the opening night will be presented with carnation blooms fresh from Indianapolis greenhouses

A telegram to Mr. Bertermann yesterday said that Peter Fisher, of Eliis, Mass., had a large exhibit of carnations on the road to the Indianapolis show, and they will arrive in time for the opening night. The exhibit will be made up of Lawson carnations. This variety was originated by Fisher, who sold it to a Boston millionaire for \$30,000. There are a number of florists in Indiana who have bought seedlings of the Lawson variety, and they will also have exhibits of the blooms at the show. It is said to be as near perfection as florists have come in carnation culture, although the growers of other varieties will have exhibits in the hall with which to dispute The Cottage Garden greenhouses, of New York, sent word to Mr. Bertermann that they had shipped a quantity of Roosevelt earnations to Indianowers. The Westview Floral Company of Knightstown, Ind., will have an exhibit of carnations and roses during the week. Mrs. E. T. Grove, of Richmond, will send in blood that they may have the glory several varieties of chrysanthemums and of conquest and widen the area of their carnations. J. A. Peterson, one of Cin- kingdom will be consigned to oblivion, while the bravest heart with doubt and desponcinnati's largest growers of ficwers, has the true statesman and philanthropist will dency. reserved space in Tomlinson Hall for an never be forgotten. The name of Washextensive exhibit of cut chrysanthemums. carnations and foliage plants. J. N. May of Summitville. N. J., has notified the secretary that he will have many novelty and seedling roses here for the week, and they will be varietles that are new to Indiana people. G. R. Gause, of Richmond. has packed a large case of begonia plants for the show. All these exhibits have been | independence in 1776 the current of thought entered since Saturday, and Mr. Bertermann looks for many more to-day.

THE COUNCIL TO-NIGHT.

William H. Wheeler Will Be Elected

to Succeed Harold C. Megrew. The Council will meet in special session

grew. The election is a mere formality, being certain of election. As soon as the

be signed by that body this morning, will that the Council will take decisive action at to-night's session. The committee on contracts and franchises will present its report on the interurban matter, and the decision of the body will likely be deferred until the next meeting. The committee on finance will report favorably as to granting an appropriation of \$500 asked for by Controller Breunig to cover miscellaneous expenses, and the controller will also address a communication to the body in regard to the election expenses incurred at the last mayoralty contest. Approximately, the controller will ask the Council to grant an additional appropriation of \$1,840. To-night the Council will get down to the real work of the year. In the next other ten months of the year.

A Would-Be Thief Caught. Early yesterday morning while Harry Eprealized what he was doing, grabbed \$3 of the money. Epstein grabbed the negroand held him until the arrival of Bicycle Policemen Hauser and Trimpe, He was sent to the police station and charged with

New Planes 11% and up at Wuischner's.

USUAL ANNUAL SERVICES HELD AT CHRIST CHURCH.

In the Audience That Assembled Were Many Grizzled Veterans of the Civil War.

TWO FINE ADDRESSES MADE

HON. WILL CUMBACK'S REVIEW OF WAR GOVERNOR'S LIFE.

Interesting Remarks by Hon. Addison C. Harris-The Musical Programme Appropriate.

ment of Indiana G. A. R., in accordance year recalls in exercises of mingled religion and patriotism the life and valuable deeds of Indiana's war Governor of undying fame. Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, a good-sized audience gathered many who had known well Governor Morton when he moved among and counseled with his fellow-citizens. By a happy selection the orators of the occasion were ex-Lieutenant Governor Will Cumback and ex-United States Minister to Austria-Hungary Addison C. Harris, both of whom knew intimately the distinguished man they eulogized.

The exercises opened appropriately with the singing of Mrs. Howe's immortal "Bat- their life in this new land not as adtle Hymn of the Republic." After the impressive Episcopalian ritual, harmonizing that noble race the Anglo-Saxon, a race with the character of the occasion, had that would seem predestinated to give lanbeen conducted by the rector, Rev. James D. Stanley, Commander Garrigus, of the G. A. R., took charge of the services and presented the first speaker.

Hon. Will Cumback's Address.

Mr. Will Cumback's address follows: The fame of Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's in the minds of the citizens and soldiers of that period. Fortunately for Indiana, right place at that time and was equal to he great responsibility.

selves. We rekindle in our own souls a government would dissolve when internal deeper and broader patriotism. We catch | strife came to test its coherency, that it anew the same spirit that animated him. | was too weak to stand the strain of civil We go hence from this memorial service | war, that the mob would control the gevcarrying with us a more determined and ernment. But the unparalleled growth of render at the first battle. As a result Cuba tain line were forever dedicated to freeself-sacrificing devotion to the promotion | the Nation in wealth, population and inof human rights, a cause for which he gave | telligence won the respect of all other govand among the exhibits where they will be his great life. To me it seems to be a work ernments and challenged the admiration The Philippine islands and Porto Rico will of supererogation to give in detail his of the thoughtful people of the civilized biography. That is known and read and | world. familiar to every true and thinking their scheme for the floor of the hall well American. Allow me, then, briefly to call had forced on the colonies the curse of attention to the conditions existing when ! human bondage, which was such an inconie came on the stage of action.

history of men who have acquired and are archs and despots rejoiced in the hope that exercising their freedom, the history of their prophecies would be fulfilled and that show during the week. He says the decora- those great movements in the world by they could point to our failure of selfwhich liberty has been established and per- government to secure more willing submispetuated forms a subject which we cannot been shown in the hall, being superior to history of the human family, of rational more than three-quarters of a century had immortal beings." Having before us today the life and the death of one of the great actors in the drama, the thrilling conis to make Tomlinson Hall to appear as test between liberty and tyranny, it would seem to be an opportune time for such con- rogative, was forced to loosen some chain templation. As the conservation of the in- of tyranny and to lift some burden from herent rights of man is the only object worthy the efforts of organized and civilized | prevent threatened revolution. The quick society, so the record of the results in this response of the loyal millions who took up direction is the only history worthy the attention of the sincere student of human | integrity of the Union and perpetuate the action and destiny. Thorough knowledge | Republic was a revelation of strength and of the acts of the great leaders in the afgive cornet solos. Mayor Bookwalter and fairs of men will furnish the completest scholarship of human history. The stalwart and loving minds and hearts that have given their lives to breaking the shackles which have bound men, the heroic souls who have overthrown and removed the barriers that have hindered the upward march of the race, who have lifted them out of the darkness of ignorance and the fogs of superstition into a proper conception of the significance of their own ex- of the enlightened conscience of the civilistence are the builders and makers of real | ized world.

To fully comprehend what they have done in the past and to apprehend and realize their motives and spirit makes clear the measure of our responsibility and equips us more completely to meet the obligations | Confederacy in munitions of war and in steps in the liberation and elevation of and duties of life. It was not the work of these leaders of the liberty-loving forces to increase the power and extend the boundaries of nations, but to lift up and make great the individual man, to clear the way for him that he may have what his Creator gave him-the right of "life, liberty and | conditions had grave reasons to fear such the pursuit of happiness," the unquestioned and untrammeled enjoyment of the same. It is the only work which invests human apolis. This is a variety that has never action with the majesty of divinity and the bustness of the country was democrat. The bustness of the country was democrat. The bustness of the country was democrat. with the crown of undying and ever brightening fame.

The men who have drenched the world ington will outlive that of Caesar, and that of Lincoln will be pronounced by countless millions when that of Napoleon has passed into the darkness and silence of the for-

A WIDE-REACHING CHANGE. Ever since the declaration of American

and action has been materially changed of our foreign relations in the State Desideration of the glory of courts and kingdoms, the pomp and pageantry of empires to the elevation and development of the individual man. All this comes from the that urges humanity to demand justice and love righteousness, that nerves the arm and fires the soul in the conflict between liberty and oppression, the great and mighty struggle in all the past, a contest which from its very nature admits of no armistice or compromise, a conflict that will go on and on until everywhere, in every land and clime man shall stand erect in full possession and enjoyment of every natural right, shall be disenthralled from all tyranny, freed from the despotism of dogmas and creeds, free in his body and in his urban contract prepared by the Board of soul, singing in sweet harmony the praises of the brave and thoughtful philanthropists who wrought his salvation. The assumed right to own and compel in any way, dibe up for discussion, but it is not thought | rectly or indirectly, the involuntary service | of another will then be buried to know no resurrection. In our optimism we join with our Whittier, a devoted lover of his

> "O sometimes gleams upon our sight, Through present wrong the eternal right; And step by step since time began

We see the steady gain of man.' It was not the gains of the Nation in armies or navies, or in territory, or in wealth and power, or that millionaires made their appearance in a mercenary age, or that combined wealth controlled the markets of the world and robbed the poor and oppressed labor. This was not the prophetic picture the muse brought to the sweetest of American poets. It was the gain of a two months, experience has shown, there completed manhood, gain in intelligence, will be more ordinances brought before the | in integrity, in social, moral and spiritual body for its consideration than during the strength, vigor and beauty. To attain to all this growth he must live and move and have his being in the bright sunlight of freedom under the fostering care of the government created by himself. Hence the establishment of such a government in 1776 by the founders of our Republic was the grand initial movement for the redemption

and elevation of man The faithful historian in the future will emphasize that event as the beginning of the end of despotism and as the dawn of a new hope for the race. Before that time the history of man reveals the painful fact that the common man had been the victira of greed and oppression of despots who great responsibilities in a great crisis our his next door neighbor. had asserted and maintained the preposterous claim that they had a divine right to rule him and compel his service, a claim

travesty on the justice and impartiality of

THE TIME OF SERFDOM. These robbers of the rights of man had standing mysterious creeds and dogmas, the purposes of which were to strengthen their right to rule and control him. They to secure personal promotion out of the to gratify their avarice and ambition. He | courage of her soldiers on every battlefield created for him and pay heavily for this wiped out and avenged the slander of resentation, and when his money was taken | cowards at Buena Vista." from him he had no voice in its expendi-ture. If any man claimed the right to assert his manhood and made an open pro self the rack, or the gibbet, or the fagot became his portion. In short, it was serfdom or slavery without hope for himself or his in the history of human affairs. Their children. This is the condition of the great | magnitude will not diminish but will inmass of the human race to-day. If the colors on the map of the world were se-But the great battle of the revolution in | conferring all power upon him

name, a government, as Abraham Lincoln | pose said, "of the people, by the people and for the people." The contest came at a most propitious time for the colonists. Had England had the benefit of a submarine teleto do reverence to the great man's mem- graph to daily tell the tale of the poverty and weakness and often the depression of American citizen had a higher conception the patriots, and in addition had the aid of the swift steamships of the present time she might have struck a blow that would recognizing the moral and political advan-have postponed the victory for a century. tage of the destruction of the incubus of Had George III, the British King, not been an imbecile, sometimes sane and sometimes insane, there might have been concessions made and compromises accepted that would ! have saved England the disgrace of entire defeat, and to-day we might, instead of stand the storm of civil war and abolish the chanting the praises of George Washington and his fellow-patriots, have been join- in a republic in Mexico, in Brazil, in France, ing with the Canadians in singing "God Also the Hawaiian islands struck for lib-Save the King." The colonists commenced venturers to acquire wealth, but to have Island of Cuba being so near us and its civil and religious liberty. They were of commercial relations with us so close and guage, literature, legislation, law and lib-

erty to the world. A STAND FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. nent the very place and our brave revolutionary sires the very men to make the stand for human rights. The formation of the American Union and the adoption of great war Governor, is secure. Oratory and the Constitution by the several States. poetry, eloquence and song can add nothing | creating a national government, gave our country a place among the family of najeered at the experiment of a nation standing army, but depending entirely on In coming together annually at this anni- | the citizen soldiery to maintain order. Their versary of his death we do honor to our- prophets of evil proclaimed that such a The cupidity of the British slave trader

gruity with our free institutions that The eloquent Edward Everett said: "The | brought on the great civil war of 1861. And history of men struggling to be free, the when that great conflict came the monsion of their subjects to their autocratic contemplate too closely. This is the real | demands. The success of our Republic for commended itself to the intelligence of every land and clime. It had so permeated the masses that many a monarch was compelled to abandon some offensive royal prethe shoulders of oppressed humanity to arms to defend the flag and maintain the patriotic devotion that made the European powers hesitate to give recognition to the so-called Southern Confederacy, Prudence suggested it best not to offend the Republic, however much they might desire its disintegration and destruction. And again the purposes of the belligerents, being to establish a government to perpetuate the curse of human bondage, were at war with the moral sense and Christianity of the age and would meet with the condemnation

> So the powers waited for a time when the depleted ranks of our armies during the long and bitter contest would not be filled and our defeat would seem certain, and then England, who had secretly aided the fitting out cruisers to prey on our commerce, would no doubt have recognized and perhaps openly espoused the cause of belligerents. Those of us who were active participants in the civil war and were all the time cognizant of existing a time might come. The public debt was increasing at the rate of more than \$1.000 .-000 each day. The value of the currency he infused into the whole Union army can ized by the doubts and uncertainties of the future as well as by the constant fluctuations in the value of our money. Sorrow and bereavement had come to countless homes. The conditions were such as to fill

STRONG MEN NEEDED. Every intelligent and loyal American in | departed friend. those darker days was watching every line of action, was noting the efficiency of every department of the government, often seriously impressed if there should be at portance of wise, energetic and prompt support of the executives of the several

Fortunately for the Nation all the loyal States had at this critical period strong men at the head of their state governments. But for this I doubt not but the Union would have been dissolved. But it is the pride and glory of Indiana that Oliver P. Morton was without a peer at that period as a war Governor. Long before the conclusion of the war that fact was universally conceded. He was the model state executive of the civil war and the main support of the administration during that crisis. No Governor had more embarrassing environments. The people of Kentucky were about equally divided in their support Governor favored disunion and bitterly opposed Lincoln's policy. The Union men of that State looked to Governor Morton for help and protection. In many places in southern Indiana the

people had come from the South, and their kindred and slavery interests were there. Their hatred of anything that had the sympathy with the Southern Confederacy. They were bitterly opposed to Governor Morton's policy of suppressing the rebellion by force and placed every obstruction possi-Union sentiment of Kentucky so enraged the enemies of the government in that State that invasion was threatened all along our southern border.

An unfriendly Legislature falling to appreciate the patriotism of the people, not only did not provide the means for the defense of the southern border of the State. but refused to vote an appropriation to pay fest motive was to cast a stigma on the State would have had the shame of repudia.

Again, Indiana was not only a central

ceasing vigilance of Governor Morton, backed as he was by the great majority, composed of the patriotic men of all parties, prevented invasion. Could the secessiondenied him the blessings of education, had ists have entered, fortified and held a position in southern Indiana at some critical

period in the contest it would have been

fatal to the Union cause, The men in those times who were so short-sighted as to undertake to stem the tide of patriotic sentiment, who thought country's peril by giving aid and comfort to the enemy soon found they were not only without a following, but had the jeers and tenses thus created. They marched him off contempt of both soldiers and patriotic citito the field of carnage and death, to fight | zens. Not only was the noner of the State for something in which he had no interest, saved by meeting every obligation, but the was compelled to accept somebody's creed and the ability of her officers challenged and worship the kind of god another had the applause of the whole Nation. They forced service. He was taxed without rep- Jefferson Davis that "Indiana soldiers were

TWO GREAT EPOCHS. The Declaration of Independence at Phila. test against the invasion of his rights, if | delphia in July, 1776, and the surrender of he dared thus to think and speak for him- the armies and collapse of the Southern Confederacy in 1865 were two great epochs lected to exhibit the exact status of hu- first great event initiated and made the man rights the blackness of injustice, cruel- experiment of a government resting on ty and oppression would cast their horrid the consent of the governed, recognizing the individual man as the sovereign and

this country came and the world looked | The second great event verified what few on in wonder. After a long and bitter had believed—that such a government was struggle victory perched on the banner of the strongest that human wisdom had ever the common man. "Thrice is he armed who | conceived or constructed. Not only had A service in memory of Oliver P. Morton | hath his quarrel just" was verified in that | the Nation maintained her sovereignty, but test for the rights of the colonists. Incom- vulsion in the future with heroic treatment parably more. The men who followed used the sword of liberty to cut out the Washington were unconsciously fighting cancer of slavery, making the country in the battles for oppressed humanity for all | her policy and her laws consistent with the time to come. They fought for the only flag as the symbol of freedom and with the kind of government that is worthy the great declaration as an earnest of her pur-

When the United States came out of the great conflict stronger, purer and freer confounded. The intelligent of other nations could not fail to observe that the of and a more determined purpose to guard the rights of the humblest citizen, and, involuntary servitude, they conceded grand and glorious career was now open to our Republic. We became a challenge for the emulation

of other nations. It was our ability to curse of African slavery that has resulted erty and asked for the protection of our Republic and now are a part of it. The ing great interest in the island the Cubans learned the lessons of human rights by contact with our own people. They caught the spirit of liberty, which was intensified by our victory in 1865. The very It was the very time and a new conti- breezes from our freer and happier land inspired them with a burning and irrepressiole desire to throw off the yoke of a despotism that was and had been robbing them for centuries. They declared for liberty. Spain sent her great armies and navies and tried to conquer them, but, failing to do so, resorted to the most barbarous and unwarranted means. The civilized world was horrified at her cruelty. Our government protested again and again, and not only emanded protection to American interests. but that the war against the Cubans should be carried on in accord with the rules of civilized warfare.

THE SPREAD OF LIBERTY. The protests were unheeded and war with Spain was the result. Our gallant navy soon sent that of Spain to the bottom the sea and our soldiers compelled a surwill have a republic of her own choosing. now have the blessings of civil and religious liberty, the domain of despotism is liminished, the area of liberty is enlarged. These are some of the manifest proofs of preserving the American Union. It is unnecessary to add that our defeat in the civil war would have been the end of our history as a nation. The East and the West, the North and the South would each for themselves have organized a confederacy, all of them rebellious children unworthy to carry the stars and stripes or inherit the glories of the revolutionary fathers. The two great events stand out, therefore, on the horizon of the history of human liberty like two great mountain peaks, looming higher and their outline

becoming more distinct and magnificent as | the years carry us farther away. The names of the great leaders, too numerous to repeat, who, faithful to the truth and devoted to the highest interests of the race, men who refused to be conquered and who made the Declaration of Independence a living fact, are household words in the homes of every true American. Yea, more, they are known and revered wherever history has carried the story of the past. They are among the immortals. Not less honored are the men who, animated with the same spirit and high purpose, have made the government the fathers created the grandest power on earth and the greatest blessing to man.

The first great event was but the twilight of human liberty, the second the rising sun in full-orbed splendor, no longer darkened by doubts or obscured by the clouds of slavery. The men who led the libertyloving forces of the second secured and made permanent all that was attempted by the first. Their names will shine in all coming time with an ever increasing luster for it does not require the gift of prophesy to see that there are to be no backward

and integrity wrought out this grand result was our own Oliver P. Morton. To longing to the United States. those of us who personally knew him, knew his great organizing and executive ability his untiring energy and his ceaseless devotion to the soldier and the great cause for which he was fighting, the inspiration ucceeded without him

In engaging in this memorial service as American citizens, and especially as Indianians, we do honor to ourselves and magnify our own self-respect. I had the honor to be on close confidential relations with Governor Morton before and all through his official life. I deem it a precious privilege to pay this small tribute to my

Address of Hon. A. C. Harris,

At the conclusion of Mr. Cumback's oration the vested choir rendered an inspiring any time a failure at any point all would anthem, after which Mr. Harris was inbe lost. While the very ablest management | troduced and spoke feelingly and with eloquence of the eminent man as follows: A beautiful custom obtains that you

meet annually to pay tributes to the mem-ory of Governor Morton. In accordance with this custom, and in its true spirit, we meet to-day to show our admiration for the life and character of one of our greatest statesmen Oliver P. Morton stands first as a native

son of Indiana, and the State has recog- rights and privileges under its laws." nized his primacy by placing his statue in Statuary Hall at Washington, where his figure stands erect and a peer to any of and fearless advocacy of these fundamentthe many great men in that most illustrious assemblage of American statesmen. Standing in that assemblage one feels as of his brain and body to the great work never before that a man is truly great who does the most and the best for the good of our Republic. It is the silent parliament of the great minds of America. The only rank there is noble service and devotion to the formation and preservation of our institutions. A crown that falls of the Union and the Confederacy. Their by inheritance on the head of a prince is merely a decoration until the wearer gives it a true glory by his own deeds. The man who makes strong and good a great father to son and daughter without the Republic is greater than a king, for he renders better service to mankind. Intellect, courage and patriotism, when united and devoted to great purposes, endears the man to the living and secures an abiding semblance of abolitionism put them in full place in history. He whom we honor today was such a man.

Oliver P. Morton was born seven years after this State was admitted into the Union. At that time, from his birthplace ble in his way. Beside the disloyalty at to the Pacific, was an unbroken forest, and home the aid and support he gave to the prairie, and mountains wild. Salisbury, his native hamlet, was then a frontier town. It long since ceased to exist. Wayne county | relax his work, but went on to strengthen was then a wilderness, except as here and there where the strong and sturdy pioneers had cut out some fields in the forest. By heredity, and by circumstances, the lad vigilant and untiring, and most potential grew under controlling influences, tend- in embedding in the Constitution the fundaing to make a great and strong intellect. His ancestors had lived in America two the interest on the state debt. The mani- centuries before his birth. Before that in the United States is a citizen of the Re- has never been encouraged here and probthey were the adherents of Cromwell, and public; that no State has power to de- ably would not be allowed by the comadministration of Governor Morton and the friends of Milton, in the mother coun- prive any such of his inalienable rights as panies. secure a partisan advantage at the expense | try, and the companions of Roger Williams | such citizen; and he was the recognized of the honor of the State. But the shame- in colonial times. They believed with him leader in the movement that added the last insurable interest in his life, and the man less effort was a miserable fallure. A that the soil of America was by right the amendment, that the right to vote should himself seeking to insure comfort or plenbanking firm in New York city, the leading property of those who occupied it at the not be denied or abridged to any man be- ty in his later years has of course such member of which was Mr. Lumar, a former | time the colonists landed upon this conti- cause of race, color, or because he or his | interest also. That interest is recognized resident of Indiana, having entire confi- nent, and, with Williams, they believed ancestors had been slaves. He taught al- and provided for by the admirable life comdence in the integrity, ability and matriot- that the civil power could not impose ways and everywhere that our Nation panies of this country, the soundest and ism of Governor Morton, at his request ad- either faith or worship, and one of Mor- was not just and sound while it denied most successful of any in existence, to an vanced the money and saved the honor of ton's ancestors left the Puritans of to one man that which was enjoyed by extent unequaled by similar organizations the State. Had we had a weak man for | Mussachusetts bay and followed Roger | another under similar conditions. And in any other part of the world. Our Presi-

FOR CONSCIENCE SAKE. It thus appears that Morton's ancestor

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known, and so must necessarily have become known to Morton when a boy. Moreover, Wayne county was peopled by men and women who had left their homes in the Slave States and come to the land of freedom.

Established 1862.

firmly in both religious and civic liberty. | that the men of every race are entitled to They held that it needed neither priest nor | enjoy freely the same rights, at the same sage to teach them what was right and what was wrong. They believed that if stances. Morton fought for this for twelve man would listen to the silent voice of his | years, and dying, said in his last breath: own conscience he would not err. These influences, acting on the healthy mind of the sterling boy, made conscience the mainspring of life. Indeed, it was the dominant trait of Morton's character in manhood and guided his strong will and

Thus, believing in the supremacy of individual conscience, he early felt that all men were equal in the eye of God and under the law. And so he naturally affiliated politically with those who seemed to him at the time to best represent that truth. He believed in our government, its development and extension, and acted with those who favored widening its boundaries and jurisdiction to the Rio Grande and the Paclfic. He believed that a solemn national compact once made and performed could not in conscience be torn up and overthrown. And when the agitation came to destroy a compact made by the previous generation, covenanting that all the lands of the Republic on the north side of a cerdom, his conscience refused his assent. He used every power he could command to resist and prevent the violation of this national covenant. And, lastly, to resist it, he became a delegate from his county to the state convention, and there boldly resisted and denounced the movement as a crime against the Republic. His party leaders told him that their party was strong enough to do anything. Morton replied: "It is not strong enough to do a wrong thing." And when the convention sought to stifle his conscience by adopting what is known as a unit rule, requiring that of Morton will head the roll as the leader the vote of each county should be cast in the great work of embedding in the unanimously, and thereby it was sought | mind of the Republic entire obedience to to compet him to acquiesce in what be be- and enforcement of the fundamental prinlieved to be wrong, he arose, and with ciple that all men are equal, alike in the dignity withdrew, because to remain was to smother his conscientious sense of duty. No greater act of courage was ever shown by that courageous man than this single act. Young, talented, ambitious, conscious of his power and favor-all these could not for a moment suppress his own strong sense of right. He walked out, a man without a party because he was a man with a conscience. Soon another party was found by him and others to maintain

these principles. It was this quality that in professional life made him irresistible before the panel. There he never relied upon what somebody else had said was right, but he appealed to the consciences of the jury to answer him from their own hearts as to the right of the cause. He would not bow to the decision of any man which to him appeared to be wrong in principle.

DRED SCOTT CASE. The Dred Scott case was decided by the Supreme Court in 1857. That great tribunal then declared that a free man whose anin the national courts; and that slaves were mere chattels, and could be taken, held, purchased and sold in any territory be-

Morton refused to accept this decision as right or in accord with the Constitution and laws of our Nation. A short time afterward, being at the vilin the Methodist Church. It was not in time of political campaign and it was not a political speech. It was an address | \$35 to \$45 a head, and they are scarce. to his acquaintances, friends and clients. Mr. Gonser thinks there is a handsome He stood in the pulpit and began by reading the words of the Declaration: hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal." He then read

from the words of Chief Justice Taney that black men, when free, were not citizens of the United States within the meaning o the Constitution, and could claim none o the rights and privileges which the Constitution guaranteed to citizens of the Republic; that men of African descent had no rights except such as those who held the power and the government might choose to grant them. He declared upon his conscience that God made all men, whether black or white, and that in the sight of Him and under the Constitution all free men were equal in their civil rights. He was then but thirty-three, erect, powerful, with a voice and mien supremely commanding. And he closed his address with the declaration: "God made all men equal; and no free government can stand ong that denies to any freeman equal He held firm to this conviction throughout his life. It was by reason of his bold

al truths that he became Governor of our State. For years he gave every energy he had to do, and put down every obstacle that crossed his path, and they were many. He lifted Indiana into the first place of military readiness and efficiency. During the war he was everywhere-in the camps, the hospitals, on the battle fieldswherever there was an Indiana regiment, there was his help and care. The story of his services while Governor is known to every one. It passes from | as to make it fair for them to guard themneed of books. It needs no telling in this presence. But Morton's life is more than

a reminiscence, or a memory. It does little good to hold in mind his acts and words unless they serve as guides and helps to nobler thoughts and the better performance of the duties of citizenship.

SALVATION OF THE UNION. During the war he gave every thought the Constitution and laws and perpetuate Governor or a man unwilling to assume | Williams to Providence, and lived and died | could be speak now, he would cry out that | dents and other big men are welcome to are withheld from others. in itself blasphemous and a slanderous State, but a border State easy of access sacrificed his home in the old world and the living, should not remain silent. We man's early or late demise.

science's sake. These things were not un-science's sake. These things were not un-known and so must necessarily have be-lequality. If we sit supinely until the threatened cleavage between the races widens to a broad and fixed division of superior and inferior classes, that which Morton feared and sought to prevent will New Purchase because, by the ordinance of in time surely come. When free and dis-1787, and the Constitution of the State, our | tinct races dwell together in one governsoil had been dedicated irrevocably as a ment, they live separately, and a free nation cannot survive long that fails to en-These early Quaker pioneers believed force obedience to the fundamental truth place and time, under the I am worn out.

FREE ELECTIONS.

He was the leader of his time in favor of free elections and securing to black men the same right to vote as were enpowerful mind in the performance of every joyed by white men. It was a fundamental principle with him that God was the Father of all men; and in legal and political rights, all men were brothers. He held that this was elemental. This truth sprang from his conscience, and he maintained, that the government had the right and was bound to exercise it to the uttermost, to secure the enforcement of and obedience

to this rule of the Republic. We are met in the shadow of the noblest monument ever erected in commemoration of martial glory. Lesser monuments dot the earth in honor of a prince or king or commander; but this is raised in honor of Home. There was nothing by which the the soldiery of our State and their acts of | identity of the infant might be established. heroism and loyalty on both land and sea. And near thereto is the statue of Morton in bronze. Every one who passes feels the influence of his presence. He was the friend of every man who bore arms while he was Governor. He sent them away; he received them back. Unable to lead them in battle, he inspired them with patriotic duty. He and they made the name of Indiana glorious forever. But his labors did not end with the peace. The work he then took up is not yet completed. It must be done. It will be done. And when done, the name eye of God and the law of the land. This done, the safety and perpetuity of the Nation is made sure. And when done, the fame of Governor Morton will be as lasting as the Republic itself.

The service was concluded with the singing of the national air "America" by choir and congregation.

GEORGE W. GONSER'S VIEWS.

He Thinks There Is Money to Be Made in Mexico.

George W. Gonser, formerly of Indiana but now a resident of Mexico, engaged in raising coffee and rubber, was recently interviewed by the Mexican Journal of Commerce in regard to improvements by Mr. Gonser is financial manager of the Mexican Coffee and Rubber Company, of Indianpolis; the Ubero Planatation Company, of Boston, and the Isthmus Rubber Company, of New York. Mr. Gonser says the companies mentioned hold something like 18,000 acres of land, which is all being utilized for tropical products, corn and pasturage for cattle. This year the Mexican Coffee and Rubber Company is setting out 100,000 more pine apples plants, making a total of 550,000 plants now growing.

In Mr. Gonser's interview it is stated fetching at the time of the interview from profit in both corn and cattle in Mexico.

IT WON'T WORK HERE.

Insurance Never Likely to Be Taken Out in This Country to Any Extent on the Lives of Prominent Men by Persons Other Than

Themselves.

One prominent feature of life insurance business in Europe has effected no lodgment whatever in this country, and that is the taking of policies upon the lives of notable people by persons in no way connected with them. The lives of the King of England, Emperor of Germany and others have had large sums of insurance placed upon them by certain of their subjects, the latter to receive the full amounts of the policies upon the death of the rulers i question, while other persons of note are also "insured" in the same way for the benefit of individuals who may never have even spoken to them in person. This sort of insurance is of course mainly

speculative, as the idea of family protection is out of the matter entirely, and the only possible "insurable interest" claimed is that in certain instances the death of the ruler may so injure the business of those who have taken out policies upon his life selves in this manner. It is not known that in the United States there has been any of this kind of insur-

ing at all. Several of the Nation's Presidents who have died in the past forty years have carried life insurance themselves, but only in the usual way and for the benefit solely of their families. Their death, whether expected or sudden, either while in office or out, has had no appreciable effect on business, and if it had no loser has ever thought to guard against the injury o his affairs by taking out insurance in the European fashion. In other words, American life insurance has retained the distinctive character of the original insurance idea-protection for a man's family after his death or aid for himself in his advanced years. With all its fine progress and manifold enlargement of opportunities for the insurant the chance of gambling on the life of a ruler or some other notable

A man's family has the highest of all a Republic can not live long that permits | carry all the policies they require, but some of its citizens to enjoy rights which other people are never likely to be encouraged in the United States in betting in-If we appreciate his life and work we, surance premiums on the chance of a great

HELD UP A CHINAMAN.

Pan Lee, a Laundryman, Robbed of \$5 by Four Men.

Pan Lee, a Chinese laundryman at 414 East Washington street, reported to the police yesterday morning that he had been robbed in his place of business about 11 o'clock Saturday night. He said four men walked into his place. One of them presented a check for laundry, and while he was hunting the bundle the others grabbed him, held a pistol to his face and relieved him of \$5 which he had in his pocket, after which they ran from the place.

BABY ON THE DOORSTEP.

Thomas Lovelace's Nocturnal Repose

Was Disturbed. Thomas Lovelace, of 1259 Silver avenue, West Indianapolis, reported to the police yesterday morning that a baby of unknown parentage had kept himself and family awake all night after 11 o'clock. He sald the family was awakened by noises outside the house. An investigation brought to light a basket in which lay the baby on two changes of clothes. He was advised to take the infant to the Orphans'

Seaton, the Hatter. Dunlap's celebrated hats. BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Change in Time Sunday, Nov. & -Indianapolis Division .-The "Rainbow City Special," leaving In-dianapolis for Buffalo, New York and the East at 8 a. m., will be discontinued, and in place of it an accommodation, No. 2, will leave at 8 a. m., arriving Union City, 11:05 a. m. No. 3 accommodation will arrive at 6:30 p. m., instead of 6:15 p. m., as hereto-

fore. No. 21 will arrive at 9:25 a. m., instead of 9:15 a. m., as heretofore. -Michigan Division .-No. 26, leaving Indianapolis at 4:45 p. m., will run no farther north than Wabash. No. 6, Wabash accommodation, leaving at 6:45 p. m., will be discontinued. No. 5, from Elkhart, arriving Indianapolis 10:30 a. m., will also be discontinued. No. 21, from

Wabash, will arrive at 9:25 a. m. instead of -St. Louis Division .-No. 4 will arrive at 10:30 a. m., instead of

-Chicago Division .-No. 5 will arrive at 6:45 p. m., instead of p. m. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A

\$6.70-Chicago and Return-\$6.70. Via Big Four Route. Account Horse Show.

Going Nov. 4, 5 and 6. Returning till Nov.

Feed your horse JANES'S Dustless Oats. Dyeing and Cleaning.

French Dry Cleaning a specialty, for firstclass work go to SMITH'S DYE WORKS, 208 . Pennsylvania street. Tel. 269 Leo Lando, Manufacturing Optician.

Removed temporarily to 109 East Ohio street. Indianapolis Barber Supply Co. 404 Law building; razor and shear grinding.

Buy Diamonds Of a diamond dealer. J. C. SIPE, Importer of Diamonds, Rooms 2, 3 and 4, 181/4 N. Med. at I., D. & W. Sleeping and Chair Care Between Indianapolis and Springfield, Iil.

Help your wife to get breakfast easy; take home Mrs. Austin's Pancake Flour. Your grocer waits to supply you. If you like Mrs. Austin's famous Pancake Flour won't you be good? Tell your friends how delicious it is.

Brushes, Combs. Mirrors, Etc.

We are showing twenty patterns in toilet articles, and it is very likely we have the brush, comb. mirror or other pieces to please you. Our designs are rich and new, all pieces are sterling or real ebony and prices are unusually low.

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